BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT VAN DE VEGTE MAJOR SUBDIVISION TM 5243; LOG 01-02-003

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Prepared by Clinton Powell
Revised by Lorrie Bradley and Martha Heath, Department of Planning and Land Use
(DPLU) staff biologists (2002)
Subsequent revisions by Valerie Walsh, DPLU staff biologist (2008)

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Purpose

The subject project is for a proposed Tentative Map located in Fallbrook, California. The said project proposes seven lots on a 14.2-acre property. The project proposes water to be provided by the Fallbrook Utility District and septic systems for each lot.

Clinton Powell conducted biological surveys from May to October 2001 and a biology report was received in August 2002. Lorrie Bradley and Martha Heath of San Diego County Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) revised the biology report in December 2002. A subsequent biological survey was conducted in November 2007, and revisions and updates were made to the previous report in December 2007 and July 2008 by Valerie Walsh from San Diego County DPLU.

1.2 Project Location and Description

The project site is located at 495 Beavercreek Lane, approximately 3.0 miles west of Interstate 15, in the unincorporated Community of Fallbrook, County of San Diego (Bonsall USGS 7.5' Quadrangle). Assessor Parcel Numbers are 105-640-79, 71. The location of the property is shown on Figure 1 and 2. A San Diego County Capital Improvement Project (CIP) is proposed onsite and will extend Fallbrook Street, bisecting the property from the south to the west in a northwest direction. The project is surrounded by single-family residences to the north, northwest, east, and southeast. Blue-line tributaries to the San Luis Rey River are located along the eastern boundary and the southwestern corner of the property. The property ranges from 690 to 760 feet above mean sea level. According to the Soil Survey of San Diego (Bowman 1973) the soils onsite include: Fallbrook sandy loam, 5-9 percent slopes (FaC), Placentia sandy loam, 2-9 percent slopes (PeC), Placentia sand loam thick surface (PfC), 2-9 percent slopes, and Steep gullied land (StG).

Open space easements were dedicated in 1997 and 1998 by Tentative Parcel Map (TPM) 20306 and 20359, respectively. TPM 20306 designated biological open space over the eastern portion of proposed Lots 3, 4, and 5 and the southwestern portion of proposed Lot 7. This biological open space easement includes blue-line tributaries to the San Luis Rey River and is supported by southern coast live oak riparian forest. TPM 20359 designated open space over portions of proposed Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, and 8. As stated in the Negative Declaration for TPM 20359 the biological open space easement was created to "preserve possible biological resources" and would provide "a corridor through the project that will allow wildlife connections to the south and north. This open space easement has been historically disturbed by agricultural activities.

1.3 Survey Methodologies

The project site was surveyed by Clint Powell in 2001 with subsequent surveys by DPLU staff biologist Valerie Walsh in November 2007 on the following dates:

		Table	· 1		
	Field S	urveys on the Va	n de Vegte Prop	erty	
Date	Time	Survey	Temperature (°F)	Sky	Name
5/3/2001	8:00 - 11:00	general survey	72		Clinton Powell
6/23/2001	7:00 - 11:00	general survey	65		Clinton Powell
7/8/2001	5:00 - 9:00	surveyed proposed Lot 9	78	sunny	Clinton Powell
9/6/2001	5:00 - 9:00	sensitive species survey	78	clear	Clinton Powell
10/23/2001	8:00 - 11:00	wetland delineation, Stephen's kangaroo rat and raptor survey	72	cloudy	Clinton Powell
11/27/2007	10:00 - 12:00	RPO wetland delineation and general survey	70	clear	Valerie Walsh

Surveys, habitat and species identification were noted in the field. Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping applications were conducted at the Department of Planning and Land Use (DPLU) following the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance and Report Format and Content Requirements for Biological Resources. Reference materials include Rebman and Simpson Checklist of the Vascular Plants of San Diego County (2006), James Lightner San Diego County Native Plants (2006), The Plant Book – An Encyclopedia of Worldwide Flora (2001), Peterson Field Guide for Western Birds (1990), and National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians, and Mammals (1995 and 1994, respectively).

1.4 Existing Biological Resources

1.4.1 Habitat Types

Six vegetation categories were found on the site: southern coast live oak riparian forest, coast live oak woodland, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, orchard, and developed land. Table 2 summarizes the habitats and acreage calculations on the Van de Vegte property. A Biological Resources Map shows the following habitats on the property (Figure 3).

Table 2	
Summary of Habitats located on the Va	ın de Vegte Property
Habitat	Existing (acres)
Southern coast live oak riparian forest	4.20
Coast live oak woodland	0.51
Non-native grassland	5.51
Non-native vegetation	0.48
Orchard	1.50
Urban/developed	2.00
TOTAL	14.20

Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest - Holland code 61310 (4.20 acres)

The southern coast live oak riparian forest occurs on the southwestern corner and eastern portions of the project property and is associated with a blue-line tributary to the San Luis Rey River. This area is dominated by coast live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*). Other species include sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black willow (*Salix goodiingii*), arroyo willow (*Salix laseolepis*), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*), eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.), and ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*). This habitat is dedicated in an existing biological open space easement created by TPM 20306 in 1997.

Coast Live Oak Woodland - Holland Code 71160 (0.51-acre).

The coast live oak woodland is centrally located on the project property and is associated with an upland drainage that intermittently feeds into the tributary to the south. This area has been historically disturbed from agriculture. Remnant coast live oak trees and associate upland species such as coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), toyon (*Hetermoles arbutifolia*), olive (*Olea europaea*), peppertree (*Schinus molle*), brome grasses (*Bromus sp.*), and occasional black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), coastal sage scrub (*Artemisia californica*), and monkey flower (*Mimulus aurantiacus*) occupy this area. This isolated upland area is dedicated in an existing biological open space easement created by TPM 20359 in 1998.

In addition, a mature cluster of coast live oak trees remain in the eastern portion of the site and is separated from the adjacent southern coast live oak riparian habitat by a sewer pipeline.

Non-native Grasslands - Holland code 42200 (5.51 acres).

The majority of the property is occupied by non-native grassland habitat. This area has been historically disturbed from the planting of citrus trees and possibly other fruit-bearing trees. In addition, the proximity of the drainages in addition to the presence of remnant oak trees, coffeeberry, and laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*) trees indicate that this area was historically part of a coast live oak woodland, as described in the Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California (Robert F. Holland, 1986).

Presently the non-native grassland is dominated by herbaceous, non-native species of filaree (*Erodium* sp.), tocolote (*Centaurea melitensis*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis*), and wild oats (*Avena* sp.).

Non-native Vegetation – Holland Code 11000 (0.48 acre)

The non-native vegetation onsite consists of eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) located west of the existing houses and north of the property. Giant reed grass (*Arundo donax*) also persists within this habitat type.

Orchard - Holland Code 18100 (1.50 acres)

Olive trees persist in the northwestern portion of the property and are within the orchard.

Urban/Developed - Holland code 12000 (2.00 acres).

The existing house, garage area, driveways and landscaping are located in the northeastern section of the property and is considered urban/developed land.

1.4.2 Plants

A list of plant species are compiled in Appendix A.

1.4.3 Wildlife

A list of wildlife species are compiled in Appendix B.

1.4.4 Sensitive Species

No sensitive plants and three San Diego County sensitive birds were observed onsite. The following summarizes the status of these species:

Cooper's hawk (Accipiter cooperi)

County status: Group 1 species

Federal status: None State status: None

On site status: One individual was seen on the October 23, 2001 survey in the pine trees

in the southwestern portion of proposed Lot 7.

Red-shouldered hawk (Buteo lineatus)

County status: Group 1 species

Federal status: None State status: None

On site status: On the July 8, 2001 survey and on the October 23, 2001 survey, two redshouldered hawks were noted feeding in the southwestern portion of proposed. Lot 7.

Western bluebird (Sialia mexicana)

County status: Group 2 species

Federal status: None State status: None

1.4.4 Wetlands/Jurisdictional Waters

Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)

The existing biological open space easement located in the southern coast live oak riparian forest is an ACOE Waters of the U.S. because it is a blue-line tributary to the San Luis Rey River. These areas are to remain in perpetuity within the existing open space easement and will not be impacted.

The centrally-located coast live oak woodland is not an ACOE Waters of the U.S. or ACOE wetland because it is not connected to the larger southwestern drainage. It also lacks hydrophytic vegetation.

California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG)

The existing biological open space easement located in the southern coast live oak riparian forest is CDFG jurisdictional because there is a defined bed and bank located within southern coast live oak riparian forest habitat and the drainage is connected to downstream drainages and drainage systems. These areas are to remain in perpetuity within the existing open space easement and will not be impacted.

The centrally-located coast live oak woodland may be subject to a CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement. Even though the habitat is disturbed in quality and is disconnected from other drainage systems this area does possess some form of bed and bank that remains underneath the oak canopy.

Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The existing biological open space easements located in the southern coast live oak riparian forest (southwestern corner and eastern potion) will remain in perpetuity as a biological open space easement. No impacts are proposed for these areas. The existing easements encompass a 50 foot or more wetland buffer (to the limit of the oak trees) from all RPO jurisdictional drainages.

The centrally-located coast live oak woodland is not a County RPO wetland because it is not connected to the larger southwestern drainage. It also lacks hydrophytic vegetation.

1.4.5 Wildlife Corridors

The blue-line tributary located in the southwestern corner and eastern boundary are good local wildlife corridors because the tree canopy provides cover for wildlife, including large mammals. This is area provides movement of wildlife species where they can live, hide, and reproduce without the establishment human development.

The project site does not support substantial regional movement of wildlife with the establishment of existing development to the north, south, east, and west.

2.0 PROJECT IMPACTS

The proposed project will impact coast live oak woodland, non-native grassland, non-native vegetation, and an orchard. Project impact calculations include proposed houses,

driveways, grading pads and fire clearing. All proposed grading for the extension of Fallbrook Street is considered impact neutral because it is Capital Improvement Project (CIP) for San Diego County, as well as an existing water line easement to be abandoned that is encompassed by the existing eastern biological open space easements. The project does not propose any offsite impacts. All areas depicted in Figure 4 that is outside of the existing open space easements is considered impacted by the proposed project.

2.1 Sensitive Habitats

Southern coast live oak riparian forest

The southern coast live oak riparian forest located in the southwestern and eastern portions of the project site is considered sensitive and is dedicated in an existing open space easement per TPM 20306. There is no proposed grading or construction in this area. In addition, a limited building zone of 70 feet as approved by the local fire district will protect the existing open space easement from future fire clearing around the proposed structures (Figure 5). An existing water easement is to be abandoned along the eastern portion and will be considered impact neutral. This habitat type will not be directly impacted from the establishment of TM 5243.

Coast live oak woodland

The coast live oak woodland that is centrally located on the project site is considered sensitive and substantially dedicated in an existing open space easement per TPM 20359. There is no proposed grading or construction in this area. In addition, a limited building zone of 50 feet as approved by the local fire district will protect the existing open space easement from future fire clearing around the proposed structures. The project proposes a 50 foot limited building zone from the edge of the existing open space easement because of the degraded quality of this centrally located open space easement (Figure 5).

Approximately 0.17-acre of coast live oak woodland habitat will be impacted with the implementation of this project because this habitat type is located within the proposed private driveways for lots 7 and 8 and the limited building zone.

Non-native grassland

Approximately 3.91 acres of non-native grassland will be impacted as a result of this project. Of the total, approximate 5.11 acres, 1.2 acres will be impacted from the CIP project to extend Fallbrook Street and is considered impact neutral.

2.0 Sensitive Wildlife

Three sensitive birds were observed onsite: Cooper's hawk, red-shoulder hawk, and western bluebird. These species may be indirectly impacted from implementation of the project because the non-native grassland habitat may provide adequate foraging for the sensitive raptors. Other indirect impacts include noise from construction which may affect sensitive birds during breeding season. Project development would not hinder the survival of Group 1 animal species.

2.3 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

TM 5243 will perpetuate the existing biological open space easements along the southwestern and eastern (southern coast live oak riparian forest) portions of the property potentially serves as a local wildlife corridor and/or nursery sites for smaller mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians because the tree canopy, shrubs, and herbaceous cover provide hiding, resting, and nesting areas. In addition, the southern coast live oak riparian forest is connected to adjacent properties supporting like functioning linear habitat, allowing local movement of species within the drainage system(s). It is important to note the proximity of existing homes, surrounding development, and the proposed Fallbrook Street extension has and will limited wildlife movement from a regional perspective.

2.4 Cumulative Impacts

The development of coast live oak woodland and non-native grassland habitat onsite will contribute to the cumulative loss of these habitats and the species that survive within these communities.

3.0 MITIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Table 3 summarizes the existing habitats, impacts and mitigation requirements for TM 5243.

		•	Table 3			
Ha	bitat Comn	nunities, Im _l	pact and Mitig	ation Calc	ulations	
Habitat	Existing (acres)	Preserved Onsite (acres)	Impact Neutral (acres) Fallbrook Street extension and existing water line to be abandoned	Total TM 5243 Impacts (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Offsite Mitigation (acres)
southern coast live oak riparian forest	4.20	4.02	0.18	0.00	3:1	0.00
coast live oak woodland	0.51	0.34	n/a	0.17	3:1	0.51
non-native grassland	5.51	0.40	1.20	3.91	0.5:1	1.96
non-native vegetation	0.48	0.30	n/a	0.18	0.00	n/a

			Table 3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Hal	bitat Comn	nunities, lm	pact and Mitig	ation Calc	ulations	
Habitat	Existing (acres)	Preserved Onsite (acres)	Impact Neutral (acres) Fallbrook Street extension and existing water line to be abandoned	Total TM 5243 Impacts (acres)	Mitigation Ratio	Offsite Mitigation (acres)
orchard	1.50	0.00	0.10	1.40	0.00	n/a
urban/developed	2.00	0.00	n/a	2.00	0.00	n/a
TOTAL	14.20	5.06	1.48	7.66		2.46

3.1 Sensitive Habitats

Southern coast live oak riparian forest (3:1 ratio)

The southern coast live oak riparian forest located in the southwestern and eastern portions of the project property will be left in perpetuity in the existing biological open space easement. No habitat mitigation is required for these areas. Please note the existing water line easement located in the eastern portion of the property will be abandoned and is not considered part of the existing biological easement. This area is considered impact neutral as it is surrounded by existing easements that will be protected from indirect impacts from temporary and permanent fencing and permanent signs. In addition a 70 foot limited building zone as required by the local fire department, temporary and permanent fencing, and signage will help protect this habitat and existing open space easements from future fire clearing around proposed structures and indirect impacts created by edge effects. See Figure 6 for the Open Space Fencing and Signage Exhibit.

Coast live oak woodland (3:1 ratio)

Onsite impacts to the 0.17-acre of coast live oak woodland habitat that is not located within the centrally located existing easement will be reduced through the offsite purchase of 0.51-acre of coast live oak woodland habitat located in the Northern Foothills Ecoregion.

Non-native grassland (0.5:1 ratio)

Approximately 3.91 acres (does not include Fallbrook Street impact neutral areas) of non-native grassland habitat will be impacted. Approximately 1.96 acres will be mitigated offsite with the purchase of non-native grassland or habitat of similar function and value in the Northern Foothills Eco-region.

3.2 Sensitive Resources

Project impacts to the Cooper's hawk, red-shouldered hawk, and western bluebird will be reduced through offsite habitat mitigation and the purchase of non-native grassland or like-functioning habitat. Impacts to potentially occurring plants and wildlife will also be reduced through offsite habitat mitigation. In addition, grading and clearing activities will be avoided during raptor and migratory bird breeding season.

3.3 Wildlife Movement and Nursery Sites

Potential direct and indirect impacts to wildlife corridors and nursery sites will be mitigated by placing a limited building zone easement, temporary and permanent fencing, and signage along the existing southwestern, eastern, and central biological open space easements in addition to the purchase of offsite habitat mitigation. See Figures 3 and 4 for the Open Space Exhibit and the Open Space Fencing and Signage Exhibit.

3.4 Cumulative

Cumulatively considerable impacts will be mitigated through the purchase of offsite habitat and the designation of a limited building zone intended to protect the existing biological open space easements. Cumulative impacts to coast live oak woodland and non-native grassland habitat will be mitigated through the purchase of offsite habitat that will contribute to habitat of higher quality that is contiguous to undeveloped, native habitat.

4.0 REFERENCES

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Appendix A List of Plant Species Observed on the Van de Vegte Property Scientific Name Common Name Habitat											
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat									
Ambrosia psilostachya	ragweed	SCLORF, NNG									
Artemisia californica	California sage brush	CLOW									
Arundo donax	giant reed	NNV									
Avena sp.	wild oats	NNG									
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush	SCLORF									
Baccharis salicifolia	mulefat	NNG									
Baccharis sarathroides	broom baccharis	NNG									
Bromus diandrus	ripgut grass	NNG									
Bromus hordeaceous	soft chess	NNG									
Bromus madritensis	foxtail chess	NNG									
Carduus pycnocephalus	Italian thistle	CLOW									
Centaurea melitensis	tocolote	NNG									
Citrus limon	lemons	NNG									
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass	NNG									
Datura wrightii	nightshade	SCLORF									
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat	NNG									
Erodium cicutarium	filaree	NNG									
Eucalyptus sp.	eucalyptus	SCLORF, NNV									
Euphorbia sp. (ornamental)		SCLORF									
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon	CLOW, SCLORF									
Hirschfeldia incana	short pod mustard	NNG									
Macademia sp.	macademia	SCLORF									
Malosma laurina	laurel sumac	SCLORF									
Marrubium vulgare	horehound	NNG									
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum	ice plant	NNG, SCLORF									
Mimulus aurantiacus	monkeyflower	CLOW									
Nicotiana glauca	tree tobacco	SCLORF									
Olea europaea	olive	SCLORF									
Oxalis sp.	wood sorrel	SCLORF									
Platanus racemosa	sycamore	SCLORF									
Quercus agrifolia	coast live oak	SCLORF, CLOW, CLOW									
Quercus berberidifolia	scrub oak	NNG									
Rhamnus ilicifolia	coffeeberry	SCLORF, CLOW, NNG									
Salivia mellifera	black sage	NNG									
Salix lasiolepis	arroyo willow	SCLORF									
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	NNG									
Salvia gooddingii	black willow	SCLORF									
Schinus molle	California pepper	NNG									
Toxicodendron diversilobum	poison oak	SCLORF									
Vicia sp.	vetch	NNG									
Washingtonia palmeri	Mexican fan palm	SCLORF									

SCLORF=southern coast live oak riparian forest

NNG=non-native grassland NNV=non-native vegetation

List of Wildlife Sp	Appendix B pecies Observed on the Van de Vegte	Property
	MAMMALS	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
Canis latrans	coyote	NNG
Mephitis mephitis	striped skunk	SLCORF
Mus musculus	house mouse	NNG
Spermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel	NNG
Sylvilagus audubonii	desert cottontail	NNG
	BIRDS	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
Accipiter cooperi	Cooper's hawk	SCLORF
Aphelocoma coerulescens	western scrub jay	SCLORF
Archilochus anna	Anna's hummingbird	SCLORF
Buteo lineatus	red-shouldered hawk	SCLORF
Carpodacus mexicanus	house finch	SCLORF
Cauduelis psaltrina	lesser goldfinch	NNG
Corvus corax	common raven	NNG
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird	NNG
Melanerpes formicivorus	acorn woodpecker	SLCORF
Pipilo crissalis	California towhee	SCLORF, CLOW
Pipilo erythrophthalmus	spotted towhee	SCLORF
Psaltriparus minimus	bushtit	SCLORF
Sialia mexicana	western blue bird	NNG
Sturnella neglecta	western meadowlark	NNG
Toxostoma redivivum	California thrasher	SCLORF
Troglodytes aedon	house wren	SCLROF
	REPTILES	
Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
Eumeces skiltonianus	western skink	SCLORF
Gerrhonotus multicarinatus	southern alligator lizard	SCLORF
Sceloporus occidentalis	western fence lizard	NNG
Uta stanisburiana	side-blotched lizard	CLOW

SCLORF=southern coast live oak riparian forest CLOW=coast live oak woodland NNG=non-native grassland

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Common Name	Orcutt's brodiaea	Campo clarkia	Palmer's grappling hook	Soutwestern spiny rush	California adder's tongue fern	Narrow-petaled rein orchid	Engelmann oak	Cooper's hawk	Sharp-shinned hawk	Grasshopper sparrow	Silvery legless lizard	Pallid bat	Golden eagle	Great blue heron	Ringtail	Arroyo toad	Red-shouldered hawk	Turkey vulture	Dulzura California pocket mouse	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Coastal rosy boa	Northern harrier	Southwestern pond turtle	Orange-throated whiptail	Coastal western whiptail	San Diego banded gecko
Latin Name	Brodiaea orcuttii	Clarkia delicata	Harpagonella palmeri	Juncus acutus leopoldii	Ophioglossum californicum	Piperia leptopetala	Quercus engelmannii	Accipiter cooperi	Accipiter striatus	Ammodramus savannarum	Anniella pulchra pulchra	Antrozous pallidus	Aquila chrysaetos	Ardea herodias	Bassariscus astutus	Bufo microscaphus californicus	Buteo lineatus	Cathartes aura	Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Charina trivirgata roseofusca	Circus cyaneus hudsonius	Clemmys marmorata pallida	Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus	Coleonyx variegatus abbottii
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	Potential to Occur		≥	₹		L-R			لـ		٦		.	2			. E			_	Z-L		لـــ		_		_	_
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	Federally Endangered					×		×																				
	Соптоп Name	Townsend's big-eared bat	Monarch butterfly	Yellow warbler	San Diego ringneck snake	Stephen's kangaroo rat	Black-shouldered kite	Southwestern willow flycatcher	Horned lark	Spotted bat	Greater western mastiff bat	Prairie falcon	Mountain lion	Yellow-breasted chat	Loggerhead shrike	California gull (Non-breeding)	Western red bat	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	California leaf-nosed bat	Small-footed myotis	Yuma myotis	San Diego desert woodrat	Big free-tailed bat	Pocketed free-tailed bat	Southern mule deer	Southern grasshopper mouse	Los,	San Diego horned lizard
TO THE PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATI	Latin Name	Corynorhinus townsendii	Danaus plexippus	Dendroica petechia brewsteri	Diadophis punctatus similis	Dipodomys stephensi	Elanus caeruleus	Empidonax trailii extimus	Eremophila alpestris actis	Euderma maculatum	Eumops perotis californicus	Falco mexicanus	Felis concolor	Ictera virens	Lanius Iudovicianus	Larus californicus	Lasiurus blossevillii	Lepus californicus bennettii	Macrotus californicus	Myotis ciliolabrum	Myotis yumanensis	Neotoma lepida intermedia	Nyctinomops macrotis	Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Odocoileus hemionus	Onychomys torridus ramona	Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei
	IsminA	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	\times	×	× :	×	× ;	× :	× ;	×	×	× ;	<
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The state of the s	Grassland		×		×			*******	
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Veg	State Endangered								×
n de	Federally Threatened	×							
le Va	Federally Endangered								×
Appendix C pecies with the Potential to Occur on the Van de Vegte Property	Common Name	California red -legged frog	Western spadefoot toad	Western bluebird	American badger	Two stripe garter snake	South Coast garter snake	Common barn-owl	Least Bell's vireo
Sensitive Speci	Latin Name	Rana aurora draytoni	Scaphiopus hammondii	Sialia mexicana	Taxidea taxus	Thamnophis hammondii	Thamnophis sirtalis novum	Tyto alba	Vireo bellii pusillus
	lsminA	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Jns 9								

P =Present, species was observed on site.

=Species has a high potential to occur on site because the habitat is suitable to support this species and/or this species has historically been observed on site or within like-functioning habitat within the vicinity. I

=Species has a moderate potential to occur on site because the habitat may support this species, however it was not historically observed on site, within the vicinity, or the species (plant) would have been observed. Ξ

=Species has a low potential to occur on site because the species would have been observed during the site surveys, the species is rare or extirpated from the area and/or the habitat and/or surrounding area is unsuitable.

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